

ALSTON & BIRD LLP

VIA E-MAIL

TO: Small Business Cigar Coalition

FROM: Marc J. Scheineson, Esq.
Brendan M. Carroll, Esq.

DATE: November 22, 2013

RE: Meeting with OMB-OIRA

A. Background

On November 21, 2013, representatives of the Small Business Cigar Coalition (SBCC) met with officials in the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The purpose of the meeting was to provide information to OMB in connection with its consideration of a rule proposed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to deem the provisions of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (TCA) applicable to cigars.

B. Participants

OMB-OIRA

Marcy Malanoski, OIRA-Chief, Health, Transportation and General Government
Mary Fitzpatrick, Economist
Andrew Perraut, Policy Analyst

FDA

Kate Collins, Regulatory Counsel, FDA-CTP (via teleconference)

SBCC

Kevin Altman (Executive Director, SBCC)
Ralph Brown (Cheyenne International)
F. Tobias Tedrowe (Good Times USA)
Marc J. Scheineson, Esq. (Alston & Bird)
Brendan M. Carroll, Esq. (Alston & Bird)

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C. Overview

OIRA commenced the meeting, which lasted approximately 45 minutes, by stating that the FDA proposed deeming rule was under active review under Executive Order 12866 (related to cost-benefit analysis) and that OIRA could not comment on the content of the rule beyond asking questions based on the information provided by SBCC and others.

SBCC reviewed information contained in the talk paper (attached) including recent 2012-2013 statistical data from: (1) the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH); (2) Department of Treasury-Alcohol Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB); and (3) company experience, showing a decline in cigar smoking and sales among adults and underage smokers. The purpose of this discussion was to demonstrate that pervasive press and congressional accounts of underage use of flavored cigars (in order to create a strong public health rationale for the cigar rule) was not supported by large government databases. SBCC presenters also summarized differences between cigars and cigarettes, existing regulation, experience with FDA regulation of cigarettes and areas in which cigar regulation must be tailored to include a new set of effective dates and transition dates.

When discussing demographics, Mr. Scheineson indicated that cigar smokers tended to be older, more affluent (in the case of large hand-rolled cigars), and generally were not under aged.

OIRA: Ms. Malanoski asked if this was also true for cigarillos?

OIRA: Are cigars sold in convenience stores and vending machines like cigarettes?

SBCC participants responded that non premium cigars were distributed in convenience stores, gas stations, etc. generally behind the counter like cigarettes. They were not sold in vending machines which have generally been outlawed in most states. Usage patterns for cigarillos and filtered cigars also tended to be older, and that if these cigars were interchangeable with cigarettes, categories like filtered cigars would have grown beyond the 2% level where that have remained despite lower prices. SBCC reiterated that any regulation or product standards promulgated by the agency needed to apply to both large and small cigars, and that the facts likely do not justify exemption for one particular class of cigars, such as larger premium cigars, or more stringent regulation such as restricting flavors for cigarillos or tipped or filtered cigars.

Mr. Altman spent several minutes discussing the Substantial Equivalence (SE) process, including the problems and challenges encountered by FDA's restrictive interpretation of existing requirements. He explained that the SE process presents a daunting challenge to both industry and FDA, using standards by which virtually any modification to a product, no matter how minor, has been interpreted to require a SE report. He noted the hundreds of tweaks and changes made to cigars each year, and the agency workload constituting

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tens of thousands of additional SE reports filed with FDA annually unless interpretations and effective dates can be modified.

OIRA asked:

- What is the nature of these changes/tweaks to cigar products?
- When you are making changes, are these changes to the ingredients? What exactly are you changing?

SBCC member companies explained that cigars are designed to appeal to consumers' taste profiles. Unlike cigarette smokers, who demonstrate long-standing loyalty to particular brands, cigar smokers often experiment to try new tastes, sizes and brands for variety that dictate these changes. Examples of line-extensions used by other products were referenced (snack foods, sodas, bottled water, energy drinks, alcohol, etc.). The nature of these changes, therefore, includes wrappers, packaging, blends, ring gauges and lengths as well as flavorings.

OIRA sought to clarify that the position of the SBCC was not that FDA should not regulate cigars, but that cigar regulation must be different than cigarette regulation and must be tailored to the unique characteristics of the industry and products.

The participants agreed and concluded by summarizing the position of the SBCC as follows:

- Bottom Line. The SBCC is not opposed to regulation. Its position is not, "Don't regulate us," but rather to ensure that any regulation is appropriately tailored to small businesses, with an understanding of the intricacies and characteristics of cigars, which represent a vastly different and more complex product than cigarettes. It was suggested that FDA stagger its requirements like was done under the TCA with registration/product listing first and other requirements effective as FDA is able to handle that additional information.
- Date. The date selected by FDA for grandfathering existing products could have devastating effects (including wiping out entire companies that may not have been in existence in 2007). Mr. Altman recommended the effective date of the regulation (and grandfathering) as the date of the final rule, or later, including additional time for any changes mandated by FDA which could raise questions of SE. [The rule's effective and transition dates seemed to be of significant interest to OIRA.]
- SE Process. The SE process has been a disaster on the cigarette/smokeless side. It has led to a backlog of over 3,800 applications. Given limited guidance and agency flexibility, SE reporting has proven to be one of the most perplexing and daunting provisions of the TCA. Small businesses simply do not have the

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resources to comply with the evolving and increasingly restrictive requirements that FDA has formulated. If FDA mandates all cigar companies to submit SE reports for "minor modifications" made since February 15, 2007, both FDA and industry will be overwhelmed. The SE provisions must be appropriately tailored to the cigar industry and should be required only for meaningful product changes.

- Flavors. The flavored cigar criticisms are unfounded. It is a myth that tobacco companies simply switched to flavored cigars once flavored cigarettes were banned (e.g., flavored cigarettes represented only 0.5% of the market). The products are not interchangeable due to the attributes of cigars. Flavors have been used historically in cigars. Any regulation banning flavors would wipe out 50%-80% of the cigar market. Notwithstanding the fact that "characterizing flavor" is an undefined and ambiguous term, the banning of flavors is unwarranted.
- Non Face-to-Face Sales. Online, mail-order and non-face-to-face sales represents a significant facet of the premium cigar industry. Appropriate technological safeguards exist to protect against underage ordering, diversion or use.
- Small Business Protections. It is critical that OMB and FDA understand that inflexible and ambiguous regulations severely strain the limited resources of small businesses. Protections built into the TCA have been largely ignored. It would be appropriate to prioritize TCA requirements intelligently, as they apply to cigars; stagger implementation with rolling effective and transition dates as was done for cigarette manufacturers in the TCA.

Mr. Altman mentioned user fees in closing. He noted that it is important to recognize that small businesses are particularly vulnerable to these escalating fees. FDA gets no additional user fees as it expands jurisdiction. The existing fee structure will be reallocated based on market share and percentage of excise taxes paid. He also stated that due to the very construct of the user fee calculation, companies could be required to pay a user fee based on a market share that may be higher than the companies' actual market share should they lose the right to market certain products under the deeming regulations, or subsequent agency action. Commissioner Hamburg complained recently in a public speech to Bloomberg News in NYC that FDA has had difficulty dealing with expanded jurisdiction without expanded resources. This is precisely the situation if FDA gains jurisdiction over cigars. Finally, all regulated products, including e-cigarettes and dissolvables, must pay their fair share of fees based on market percentage, or these fees become taxes that will likely be challenged in court.

OIRA closed the meeting by asking about the expected economic impact of regulation on companies, and whether they estimated what it might cost them.

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Mr. Brown stated that the cost of compliance is a daily concern to small companies and one that has been difficult to quantify. Mr. Altman indicated that, from CITMA's perspective, the cost to small cigarette/smokeless/RYO manufacturers has been tremendously more than anyone could have ever anticipated. It was noted that FDA has not reached out to any company to attempt to quantify these costs first-hand (and it is difficult to estimate without such dialogue). CITMA is preparing an analysis of these costs that will be shared with OIRA shortly. The participants offered to supply any statistics, data or other information that would help OMB/FDA better understand these issues.

Following the meeting, the OMB participants stated the importance of the information provided and their appreciation. They noted that the presentations had been substantive, organized and extremely valuable to further OIRA's understanding.

* * *

The meeting commenced at 11:00 a.m. and concluded at 12:45 p.m.

John Dunham & Associates

A Review of the Food and Drug Administration's
Regulatory Impact Analysis

A Revised Regulatory Impact Analysis That Follows the Guidelines
Established by the Office of Management and Budget

The following statistics are contained within a report prepared by John Dunham and Associates, a New York City based economic research and consulting firm, assessing the impact of the proposed "Deeming Rule" on small businesses.

Demographics of Small Businesses

According to the Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB) in 2011, 55 of the 61 firms (90.2 percent) in the OTP industry are small firms of fewer than 500 employees which is the SBA's definition of a small business in this particular industrial category. The full Dunham Report showed the tremendous growth in the number of ENDS manufacturers over the last few years. To get a better portrait of the industry and the impact of the Deeming Rule on small businesses, S.B.A.-Census data are projected onto the firm count below:

Size of Other Tobacco Product Manufacturing Firms

| Firm Size (number of employees) | Number of Firms from Census | Percent of Firms | Number of Firms Affected by Deeming | Percent of Firms |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 0 to 4 | 31 | 50.80% | 271 | 50.80% |
| 5 to 19 | 8 | 13.10% | 70 | 13.10% |
| 20 to 99 | 13 | 21.30% | 114 | 21.30% |
| 100 to 499 | 3 | 4.90% | 26 | 4.90% |
| Small Firms | 55 | 90.20% | 481 | 90.20% |
| 500 and over | 6 | 9.80% | 52 | 9.80% |

The industry will shrink from roughly 533 companies today to roughly 166 following enactment of the Deeming Rule. The vast majority of firms exiting the market would be smaller firms and companies with fewer than 20 employees are least likely to be able to sustain the increased cost. There would be sizable declines in the other small business categories. Large companies will be most capable of weathering the impact of the Deeming Rule.

Estimated Number of Firms Remaining (By Size) Under Each Alternative

| Firm Size | Baseline | FDA Proposal | Information Alternative | Date Change Alternative | Grandfather Alternative |
|------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| > 20 | 341 | 16 | 317 | 317 | 317 |
| 20 to 99 | 114 | 86 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 100 to 499 | 26 | 17 | 26 | 26 | 26 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 500 + | 52 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Total | 533 | 166 | 506 | 506 | 506 |

Expected Economic Costs of Each Regulatory Alternative

The proposed rule includes eleven broad provisions each of which have vastly different costs and require varying degrees of expertise to complete. The Dunham Reports breaks down the estimated base cost of each of the following: 1) FDA's Proposed Rule; 2) the Information Alternative; 3) the Grandfather Date Alternative; and 4) the Enforcement Discretion Alternative. As the statistics in the Dunham Report (replicated below) demonstrate, all three alternatives provide for lower expected economic costs while still meeting the agency's goals.

Estimated Base Cost of Proposed Rule

| Component | Initial Costs | Ongoing Costs (Discounted) | Total Costs |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Establishment Registration | \$ 221,972 | \$ 3,165,550 | \$ 3,387,522 |
| Product Listing | \$ 663,741 | \$ 32,216 | \$ 695,957 |
| Ingredient Listing | \$ 1,424,721 | \$ 222,243 | \$ 1,646,965 |
| Harmful Constituents | \$ 1,424,721 | \$ 222,243 | \$ 1,646,965 |
| Tobacco Health Docs | \$ 1,276,057 | \$ - | \$ 1,276,057 |
| Premarket | \$ 231,874,695 | \$ 59,295,740 | \$ 291,170,435 |
| Free Samples | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Private Sector Labeling | \$ 69,741,284 | \$ - | \$ 69,741,284 |
| Advertising Removal | \$ 4,662,421 | \$ - | \$ 4,662,421 |
| Minimum Age and ID | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Vending Machines | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Administrative Gov. Costs | \$ 13,965,000 | \$ 199,154,961 | \$ 213,119,961 |
| Total | \$ 325,254,613 | \$ 262,092,954 | \$ 587,347,567 |

Estimated Base Cost for Information Alternative

| Component | Initial Costs | Ongoing Costs (Discounted) | Total Costs |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Establishment Registration | \$ 221,972 | \$ 3,165,550 | \$ 3,387,522 |
| Product Listing | \$ 663,741 | \$ 708,596 | \$ 1,372,337 |
| Ingredient Listing | \$ 4,349,852 | \$ 4,888,222 | \$ 9,238,074 |
| Harmful Constituents | \$ 4,349,852 | \$ 4,888,222 | \$ 9,238,074 |
| Tobacco Health Docs | \$ 1,276,057 | \$ - | \$ 1,276,057 |
| Premarket | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Free Samples | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Private Sector Labeling | \$ 190,606,125 | \$ - | \$ 190,606,125 |
| Advertising Removal | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Minimum Age and ID | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Vending Machines | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Administrative Gov. Costs | \$ 9,038,191 | \$ 128,893,706 | \$ 137,931,897 |
| Total | \$ 210,505,790 | \$ 142,544,296 | \$ 353,050,086 |

Estimated Base Cost for Grandfather Date Alternative

| Component | Initial Costs | Ongoing Costs (Discounted) | Total Costs |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Establishment Registration | \$ 221,972 | \$ 3,165,550 | \$ 3,387,522 |
| Product Listing | \$ 663,741 | \$ 60,082 | \$ 723,823 |
| Ingredient Listing | \$ 4,349,852 | \$ 414,476 | \$ 4,764,328 |
| Harmful Constituents | \$ 4,349,852 | \$ 414,476 | \$ 4,764,328 |
| Tobacco Health Docs | \$ 1,276,057 | \$ - | \$ 1,276,057 |
| Premarket | \$ 8,407,386 | \$ 5,903,842 | \$ 14,311,228 |
| Free Samples | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Private Sector Labeling | \$ 190,606,125 | \$ - | \$ 190,606,125 |
| Advertising Removal | \$ 4,662,421 | \$ - | \$ 4,662,421 |
| Minimum Age and ID | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Vending Machines | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Administrative Gov. Costs | \$ 9,624,526 | \$ 137,255,427 | \$ 146,879,953 |
| Total | \$ 224,161,932 | \$ 147,213,854 | \$ 371,375,786 |

Estimated Base Cost for Enforcement Discretion Alternative

| Component | Initial Costs | Ongoing Costs (Discounted) | Total Costs |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Establishment Registration | \$ 221,972 | \$ 3,165,550 | \$ 3,387,522 |
| Product Listing | \$ 663,741 | \$ 32,216 | \$ 695,957 |
| Ingredient Listing | \$ 4,349,852 | \$ 222,243 | \$ 4,572,095 |
| Harmful Constituents | \$ 4,349,852 | \$ 222,243 | \$ 4,572,095 |
| Tobacco Health Docs | \$ 1,276,057 | \$ - | \$ 1,276,057 |
| Premarket | \$ 8,407,386 | \$ 59,496,018 | \$ 67,903,404 |
| Free Samples | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Private Sector Labeling | \$ 190,606,125 | \$ - | \$ 190,606,125 |
| Advertising Removal | \$ 4,662,421 | \$ - | \$ 4,662,421 |
| Minimum Age and ID | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Vending Machines | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Administrative Gov. Costs | \$ 9,624,526 | \$ 137,255,427 | \$ 146,879,953 |
| Total | \$ 224,161,932 | \$ 200,393,698 | \$ 424,555,630 |

Conclusion

The Dunham Report provides a relatively complete and fully substantiated RIA of this particular rule. Based on this recreated RIA, there is little if any evidence to suggest that the draconian proposal outlined by the FDA is necessary to meet the stated regulatory goals. Rather than taking this approach, it appears to be reasonable that the FDA should adopt a more market oriented approach (outlined as the Grandfather Date Alternative in the recreated RIA). This

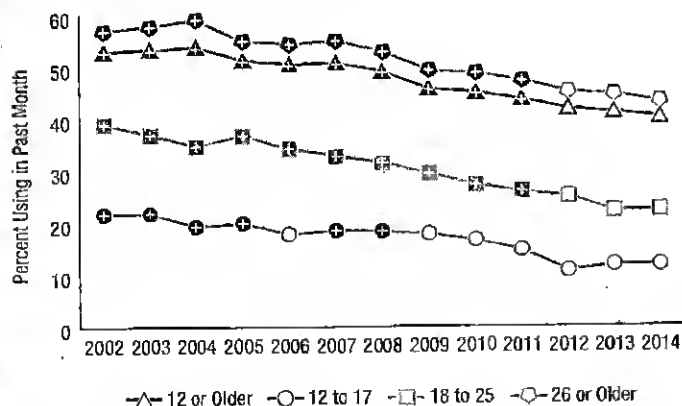
Aged 18 to 25

About 4.3 million young adults aged 18 to 25 in 2014 were daily cigarette smokers, or 43.0 percent of young adults who were current cigarette smokers (Table 1). The percentage of young adult current smokers who smoked cigarettes daily in 2014 was lower than the percentages in most years from 2002 to 2010, and it was stable between 2011 and 2014. In particular, at least half of the young adults who were current smokers in 2002 to 2005 smoked cigarettes every day (ranging from 50.1 to 52.7 percent). Nevertheless, about 2 in 5 young adults in 2014 who were current cigarette users smoked cigarettes daily. The percentage of young adult daily smokers who smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day was lower in 2014 (22.5 percent) than in 2002 to 2011 (Figure 20).

Aged 26 or Older

In 2014, about 27.9 million adults aged 26 or older smoked cigarettes every day, which represents 63.3 percent of the adults aged 26 or older who were current smokers (Table 1). The percentage of current smokers aged 26 or older in 2014 who smoked cigarettes every day was lower than the

Figure 20. Smokers of One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day among Past Month Daily Cigarette Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2014



* Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure 20 Table. Smokers of One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day among Past Month Daily Cigarette Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2014

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 12 or Older | 53.1* | 53.5* | 54.0* | 51.4* | 50.6* | 50.9* | 49.2* | 45.9* | 45.1* | 43.8* | 42.0 | 41.3 | 40.3 |
| 12 to 17 | 21.8* | 22.0* | 19.4* | 20.1* | 17.9 | 18.7* | 18.4* | 17.9 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| 18 to 25 | 39.1* | 37.1* | 34.9* | 36.9* | 34.4* | 32.9* | 31.6* | 29.5* | 27.3* | 26.1* | 25.1 | 22.3 | 22.5 |
| 26 or Older | 57.1* | 58.0* | 59.2* | 55.1* | 54.5* | 55.1* | 53.0* | 49.4* | 48.8* | 47.4* | 45.2 | 44.7 | 43.3 |

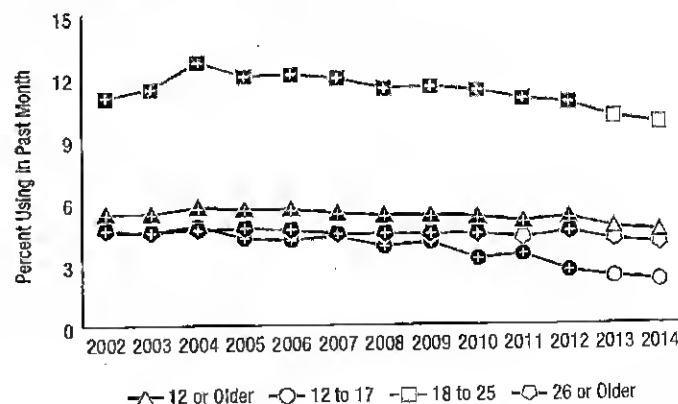
* Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

percentages in most years from 2002 to 2012. Despite this decline, daily smokers represented nearly two thirds of current smokers in this age group in 2014. Among daily smokers aged 26 or older, the percentage who smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day was lower in 2014 (43.3 percent) than in 2002 to 2011 (Figure 20).

Cigar, Pipe Tobacco, and Smokeless Tobacco Use

An estimated 12.0 million people aged 12 or older in 2014 were current cigar smokers, 2.2 million smoked pipe tobacco in the past month, and 8.7 million were current smokeless tobacco users. These numbers correspond to 4.5 percent of the population aged 12 or older who were current cigar smokers (Figure 21), 0.8 percent who were current pipe tobacco smokers (Figure 22), and 3.3 percent who were current smokeless tobacco users (Figure 23). Among people aged 12 or older, the percentage who were current cigar smokers was lower in 2014 than in 2002 to 2012, but it was similar to the percentage in 2013. The percentages of people who were current pipe tobacco smokers or smokeless tobacco users in 2014 were similar to the percentages for most years between 2002 and 2013.

Figure 21. Past Month Cigar Use among People Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2014



* Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure 21 Table. Past Month Cigar Use among People Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2014

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 12 or Older | 5.4* | 5.4* | 5.7* | 5.6* | 5.6* | 5.4* | 5.3* | 5.3* | 5.2* | 5.0* | 5.2* | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| 12 to 17 | 4.5* | 4.5* | 4.8* | 4.2* | 4.1* | 4.3* | 3.8* | 4.0* | 3.2* | 3.4* | 2.6* | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 18 to 25 | 11.0* | 11.4* | 12.7* | 12.0* | 12.1* | 11.9* | 11.4* | 11.5* | 11.3* | 10.9* | 10.7* | 10.0 | 9.7 |
| 26 or Older | 4.6* | 4.5* | 4.6* | 4.7* | 4.6* | 4.4* | 4.4* | 4.4* | 4.4* | 4.2 | 4.5* | 4.1 | 3.9 |

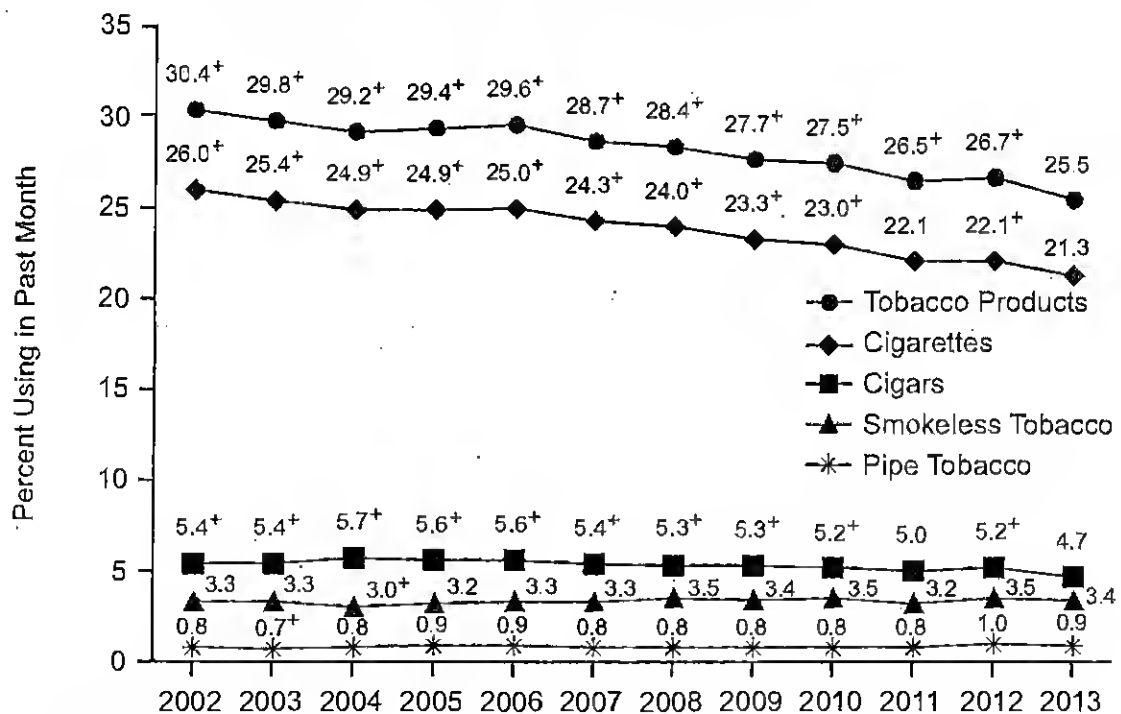
* Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

4. Tobacco Use

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) includes a series of questions about the use of tobacco products, including cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, cigars, and pipe tobacco. Cigarette use is defined as smoking "part or all of a cigarette." For analytic purposes, data for chewing tobacco and snuff are combined and termed "smokeless tobacco." data for chewing tobacco and snuff are combined and termed "smokeless tobacco."

- In 2013, an estimated 66.9 million Americans aged 12 or older were current (past month) users of a tobacco product. This represents 25.5 percent of the population in that age range (Figure 4.1). Also, 55.8 million persons (21.3 percent of the population) were current cigarette smokers; 12.4 million (4.7 percent) smoked cigars; 8.8 million (3.4 percent) used smokeless tobacco; and 2.3 million (0.9 percent) smoked tobacco in pipes.

Figure 4.1 Past Month Tobacco Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002-2013



⁺ Difference between this estimate and the 2013 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

- Between 2002 and 2013, past month use of any tobacco product among persons aged 12 or older decreased from 30.4 to 25.5 percent, and past month cigarette use declined from 26.0 to 21.3 percent (Figure 4.1). Past month cigar use decreased from 5.4 percent in 2002 to 4.7 percent in 2013. Rates of past month use of smokeless tobacco and pipe tobacco were similar in 2002 and 2013.

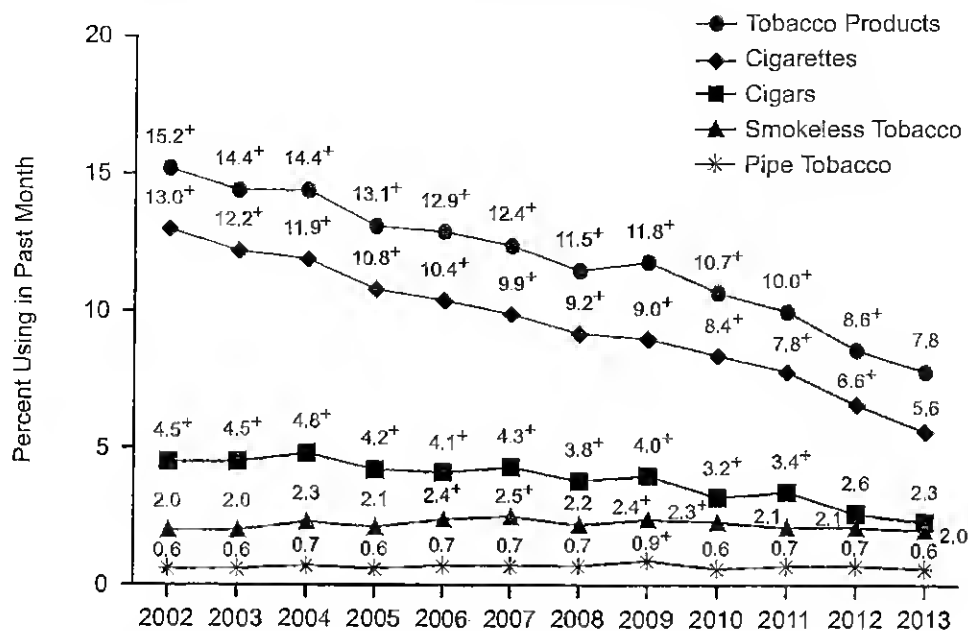
Age

- In 2013, young adults aged 18 to 25 had the highest rate of current use of a tobacco product (37.0 percent), followed by adults aged 26 or older (25.7 percent), then by youths aged 12 to 17 (7.8 percent). Young adults also had the highest rates of current use of the specific tobacco products. Among young adults, the rates of past month use in 2013 were 30.6 percent for cigarettes, 10.0 percent for cigars, 5.8 percent for smokeless tobacco, and 2.2 percent for pipe tobacco.
- The rate of current use of a tobacco product by young adults aged 18 to 25 declined from 45.3 percent in 2002 to 37.0 percent in 2013. The rate of current cigarette use among young adults also declined from 40.8 percent in 2002 to 30.6 percent in 2013. However, the rates of current use of smokeless tobacco and pipe tobacco by young adults increased from 4.8 percent in 2002 to 5.8 percent in 2013 for smokeless tobacco and from 1.1 percent in 2002 to 2.2 percent in 2013 for pipe tobacco. The rates in 2013 for current use of a tobacco product, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars among young adults were similar to the rates in 2012 (38.1, 31.8, 5.5, and 10.7 percent, respectively). However, the rate of pipe tobacco use among young adults in 2013 was higher than the rate in 2012 (1.8 percent).
- The rate of past month tobacco use among 12 to 17 year olds declined from 15.2 percent in 2002 to 7.8 percent in 2013, including a decline from 8.6 percent in 2012 (Figure 4.2). The rate of past month cigarette use among 12 to 17 year olds declined from 13.0 percent in 2002 to 5.6 percent in 2013. The rate of past month cigar use among this age group declined from 4.5 percent in 2002 to 2.3 percent in 2013. The rate of past month smokeless tobacco use among 12 to 17 year olds declined from 2.5 percent in 2007 to 2.0 percent in 2013, which was the same as the rate in 2002.
- Adults aged 21 to 34 had higher rates of current cigarette use than did persons in either older or younger age groups (Figure 4.3). Rates of current cigarette use in 2013 were similar among adults aged 30 to 34 (33.2 percent), those aged 21 to 25 (32.8 percent), and those aged 26 to 29 (32.7 percent). Among adults aged 35 or older in 2013, 19.0 percent smoked cigarettes in the past month.

Gender

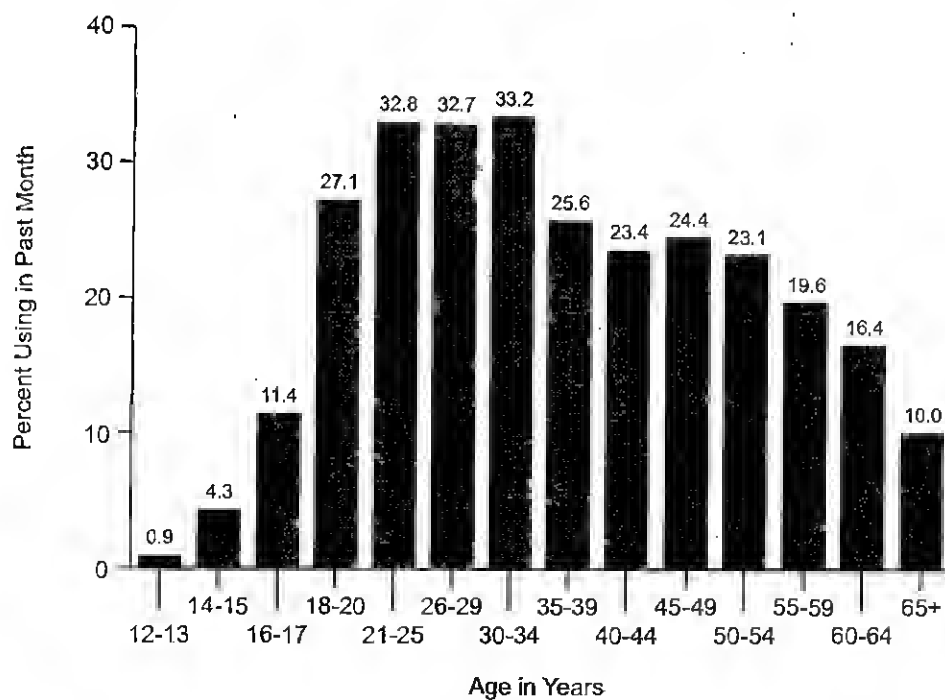
- In 2013, current use of a tobacco product among persons aged 12 or older was reported by a higher percentage of males (31.1 percent) than females (20.2 percent). Males also had higher rates of past month use than females of each specific tobacco product: cigarettes (23.6 percent among males vs. 19.0 percent among females), cigars (7.7 vs. 2.0 percent), smokeless tobacco (6.5 vs. 0.4 percent), and pipe tobacco (1.5 vs. 0.3 percent).

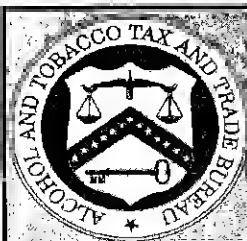
Figure 4.2 Past Month Tobacco Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17: 2002-2013



⁺ Difference between this estimate and the 2013 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure 4.3 Past Month Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age: 2013





DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
STATISTICAL REPORT - TOBACCO

Report Date:
05-OCT-2015
Report Symbol:
TTB S 5210-07-2015

Reporting Period: July 2015

Page: 1 of 2

(Number of Cigarettes & Cigars - Pounds of Pipe, Chewing Tobacco, Roll-Your-Own & Snuff)

| | Current Month | Prior Month | Prior Year Current Month | Current Year Cumulative Year to Date | Prior Year Cumulative Year to Date |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Manufactured Domestically or Received from Puerto Rico | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 22,902,705,118 | 26,184,496,736 | 21,483,087,312 | 167,731,360,658 | 164,141,460,990 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 64,701,005 | 95,166,932 | 131,542,626 | 465,659,111 | 694,299,596 |
| Cigars - Large | 465,405,513 | 466,591,896 | 530,312,006 | 3,534,278,399 | 4,206,798,232 |
| Snuff | 10,526,193 | 10,084,114 | 10,075,915 | 68,666,466 | 67,532,417 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 1,356,949 | 1,927,250 | 1,485,080 | 11,640,591 | 12,747,966 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 2,853,716 | 3,189,418 | 3,183,609 | 21,701,851 | 22,914,285 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 317,327 | 308,666 | 227,197 | 1,998,406 | 2,124,913 |
| Removed Taxable including from Puerto Rico | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 21,711,418,970 | 22,761,840,371 | 23,763,943,077 | 151,264,738,369 | 150,032,201,631 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 42,294,835 | 47,532,176 | 49,155,721 | 299,008,889 | 315,823,409 |
| Cigars - Large <= \$763.222 | 433,163,816 | 431,241,211 | 502,287,765 | 2,906,734,342 | 3,954,768,897 |
| > \$763.222 | 154,507 | 196,913 | 572,389 | 1,849,783 | 4,347,765 |
| Total Large | 433,318,323 | 431,438,124 | 502,860,154 | 2,908,584,125 | 3,959,116,662 |
| Snuff | 10,021,360 | 10,051,832 | 9,545,046 | 67,467,566 | 66,114,416 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 1,436,963 | 1,749,374 | 1,557,405 | 11,452,187 | 12,598,373 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 2,766,985 | 3,139,313 | 3,194,114 | 21,054,588 | 22,011,588 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 279,031 | 345,555 | 246,106 | 1,840,724 | 1,942,702 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Cigarettes | | | | | |
| Small - Export | 1,599,887,880 | 1,528,561,600 | 1,730,873,200 | 11,995,195,880 | 11,656,189,100 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 113,121,600 | 122,539,600 | 129,640,000 | 2,799,956,400 | 949,333,800 |
| Use of the U.S. | 3,156,000 | 1,776,000 | 2,076,000 | 20,494,000 | 17,891,200 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 2,495,510 | 1,652,566 | 1,718,794 | 62,778,355 | 11,560,965 |
| Total Small | 1,718,660,990 | 1,654,529,766 | 1,864,307,994 | 12,878,424,635 | 12,634,965,065 |
| Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Cigars | | | | | |
| Small - Export | 58,182,200 | 32,273,000 | 43,998,400 | 159,361,000 | 306,812,075 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,566 |
| Use of the U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 18,409 | 15,098 | 12,511 | 31,141,860 | 13,412 |
| Total Small | 58,200,609 | 32,288,098 | 44,011,011 | 159,472,866 | 311,496,487 |
| Large - Export | 20,792,300 | 12,021,100 | 19,233,400 | 112,389,350 | 124,728,950 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,749,800 |
| Use of the U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 37,644 | 32,264 | 19,550 | 216,063 | 336,025 |
| Total Large | 20,829,944 | 12,053,364 | 19,252,950 | 112,605,413 | 126,809,175 |

NOTE: Changes in figures from prior reports could be due to amended reports being filed.
This data is not final and may need to be amended.

STATISTICAL REPORT - TOBACCO

TTB S 5210-07-2015

Page: 2 of 2

| | Current Month | Prior Month | Prior Year Current Month | Current Year Cumulative Year to Date | Prior Year Cumulative Year to Date |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Removed Tax Exempt - Smokeless Tobacco | | | | | |
| Snuff - Export & To Export Warehouses | 84,148 | 105,519 | 123,595 | 597,064 | 557,633 |
| Other | 1,155 | 890 | 803 | 9,739 | 13,216 |
| Chewing Tobacco - Exp & To Exp. Whs. | 2,736 | 3,082 | 3,096 | 13,718 | 13,393 |
| Other | 207 | 310 | 376 | 1,707 | 2,246 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Pipe Tobacco | | | | | |
| Export and To Export Warehouses | 72,309 | 74,497 | 55,483 | 593,544 | 422,010 |
| Other | 141 | 247 | 161 | 1,495 | 1,237 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Roll Your Own Tobacco | | | | | |
| Export and To Export Warehouses | 2,724 | 6,336 | 1,253 | 18,078 | 13,644 |
| Other | 14 | 6 | 9 | 82 | 566 |
| Foreign Countries | | | | | |
| Cigarettes, Total (USTSA 2402.20.1000, 2402.20.8000, 2402.20.9000) | | | | | |
| | 703,281,000 | 955,278,000 | 764,679,000 | 4,963,774,000 | 4,647,611,000 |
| Cigars - Small (USTSA 2402.10.3030, 2402.10.8030) | 3,984,000 | 749,000 | 1,575,000 | 12,102,000 | 12,204,000 |
| Cigars - Large (USTSA 2402.10.3070, 2402.10.6000) | 623,245,000 | 642,960,000 | 401,937,000 | 3,879,776,000 | 3,541,291,000 |
| (USTSA 2402.10.8050, 2402.10.8080) | 20,725,000 | 16,958,000 | 20,582,000 | 110,885,000 | 110,581,000 |
| Total Large | 643,970,000 | 659,918,000 | 422,519,000 | 3,990,661,000 | 3,651,872,000 |
| Snuff (USTSA 2403.99.2040) | 48,211 | 48,766 | 61,397 | 351,035 | 390,124 |
| Chewing Tobacco (USTSA 2403.99.2030) | 79,232 | 39,507 | 82,693 | 486,219 | 326,445 |
| Pipe Tobacco (USTSA 2403.10.2020, 2403.10.2080) | 530,423 | 452,304 | 385,119 | 2,806,709 | 1,423,194 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco (USTSA 2403.10.2050) | 14,052 | 12,644 | 19,290 | 153,809 | 102,272 |
| Refer to Domestic Factories With Payment of Tax (also in TTB S 5210-07-2015) | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 118,000 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232,500 |
| Snuff | 0 | 0 | 13 | 16 | 37 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Onhand Close of Business | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 25,116,264,759 | 27,355,140,800 | 23,391,488,502 | | |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Cigars - Small | 51,321,063 | 96,884,782 | 126,872,369 | | |
| Cigars - Large | 412,418,885 | 532,446,807 | 551,288,300 | | |
| Snuff | 3,732,923 | 3,381,766 | 3,722,244 | | |
| Chewing Tobacco | 2,892,176 | 981,220 | 891,729 | | |
| Pipe Tobacco | 2,005,189 | 2,141,656 | 2,387,002 | | |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 181,450 | 145,946 | 190,836 | | |

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
STATISTICAL REPORT - TOBACCO

Report Date:
09-MAR-2015
Report Symbol:
TTB S 5210-12-2014

Reporting Period: December 2014

Page: 1 of 2

(Number of Cigarettes & Cigars - Pounds of Pipe, Chewing Tobacco, Roll-Your-Own & Snuff)

| Manufactured Domestically or Received from Puerto Rico | Current Month | Prior Month | Prior Year Current Month | Current Year Cumulative Year to Date | Prior Year Cumulative Year to Date |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cigarettes - Small | 16,427,160,461 | 21,095,654,087 | 17,418,686,931 | 277,570,015,893 | 292,628,227,508 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 49,906,483 | 48,932,290 | 54,810,205 | 1,071,672,816 | 1,114,475,470 |
| Cigars - Large | 536,786,017 | 543,630,347 | 406,902,596 | 7,191,243,483 | 7,779,415,225 |
| Snuff | 9,188,459 | 8,819,434 | 9,793,529 | 115,198,192 | 115,162,719 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 1,455,165 | 1,569,928 | 1,268,694 | 21,286,873 | 21,649,273 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 3,170,899 | 2,507,391 | 2,860,923 | 38,542,286 | 38,566,204 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 170,947 | 204,190 | 244,647 | 3,180,000 | 3,547,081 |
| Removed Taxable including from Puerto Rico | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 17,891,312,973 | 18,214,145,540 | 16,898,442,830 | 254,486,570,103 | 266,089,949,153 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 43,773,152 | 38,221,728 | 42,493,427 | 542,454,495 | 610,589,169 |
| Cigars - Large <= \$763.222 | 537,452,256 | 482,120,111 | 496,211,354 | 6,954,728,172 | 7,768,873,419 |
| > \$763.222 | 431,139 | 406,822 | 2,078,518 | 6,409,885 | 17,428,080 |
| Total Large | 537,883,395 | 482,526,933 | 498,289,872 | 6,961,138,057 | 7,786,301,499 |
| Snuff | 9,249,660 | 8,854,813 | 11,071,282 | 113,664,778 | 115,095,953 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 1,736,622 | 1,522,367 | 1,870,172 | 21,335,199 | 21,949,994 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 3,122,925 | 2,521,131 | 2,979,099 | 37,643,104 | 39,043,159 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 244,699 | 165,758 | 260,979 | 3,042,545 | 3,626,741 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Cigarettes | | | | | |
| Small - Export | 2,468,626,800 | 1,090,142,000 | 2,075,088,800 | 20,382,508,200 | 20,628,042,380 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 109,117,200 | 117,074,800 | 103,024,800 | 1,565,180,600 | 1,865,380,800 |
| Use of the U.S. | 5,352,000 | 852,000 | 1,680,000 | 33,899,200 | 29,778,080 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 1,220,326 | 1,475,066 | 1,262,318 | 19,236,219 | 21,304,861 |
| Total Small | 2,584,316,326 | 1,209,543,865 | 2,181,055,918 | 22,000,824,219 | 22,544,506,121 |
| Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Cigars | | | | | |
| Small - Export | 17,169,200 | 30,541,500 | 39,864,000 | 530,201,775 | 593,922,975 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,566,000 | 0 |
| Use of the U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 4,490 | 26,812 | 17,852 | 204,590 | 242,401 |
| Total Small | 17,173,690 | 30,568,312 | 39,881,852 | 534,972,365 | 594,165,376 |
| Large - Export | 14,480,480 | 24,831,620 | 14,898,860 | 222,961,965 | 261,230,590 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,757,941 | 8,000 |
| Use of the U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102,000 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 21,214 | 40,949 | 25,935 | 526,436 | 837,104 |
| Total Large | 14,501,694 | 24,872,569 | 14,924,795 | 225,246,342 | 262,177,694 |

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| | Current Month | Prior Month | Prior Year Current Month | Current Year Cumulative Year to Date | Prior Year Cumulative Year to Date |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Removed Tax Exempt - Smokeless Tobacco | | | | | |
| Snuff - Export & To Export Warehouses | 107,580 | 91,792 | 137,243 | 1,037,894 | 1,036,764 |
| Other | 1,966 | 844 | 3,377 | 18,438 | 21,071 |
| Chewing Tobacco - Exp. & To Exp. Whs. | 5,563 | 1,107 | 5,793 | 25,497 | 31,920 |
| Other | 73 | 460 | 116 | 3,431 | 3,079 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Pipe Tobacco | | | | | |
| Export and To Export Warehouses | 67,887 | 4,476 | 21,365 | 675,137 | 342,725 |
| Other | 243 | 243 | 90 | 2,730 | 1,199 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | | | | | |
| Export and To Export Warehouses | 0 | 7,501 | 12,082 | 27,994 | 24,880 |
| Other | 6 | 13 | 18 | 1,581 | 103 |
| Manufactured in the United States | | | | | |
| Cigarettes, Total (USTSA 2402.20.1000, 2402.20.8000, 2402.20.9000) | 701,814,000 | 664,204,000 | 679,870,000 | 8,194,703,000 | 7,697,423,000 |
| Cigars - Small (USTSA 2402.10.3030, 2402.10.8030) | 958,000 | 3,259,000 | 2,089,000 | 21,403,000 | 48,855,000 |
| Cigars - Large (USTSA 2402.10.3070, 2402.10.6000) | 456,045,000 | 504,650,000 | 287,755,000 | 5,967,001,000 | 4,508,380,000 |
| (USTSA 2402.10.8050, 2402.10.8080) | 19,132,000 | 16,205,000 | 17,609,000 | 202,556,000 | 208,043,000 |
| Total Large | 475,177,000 | 520,855,000 | 305,364,000 | 6,169,557,000 | 4,716,423,000 |
| Snuff (USTSA 2403.99.2040) | 43,036 | 78,396 | 77,091 | 702,966 | 654,149 |
| Chewing Tobacco (USTSA 2403.99.2030) | 52,380 | 102,026 | 34,119 | 630,212 | 489,659 |
| Pipe Tobacco (USTSA 2403.10.2020, 2403.10.2080) | 597,016 | 295,012 | 275,935 | 3,441,405 | 3,230,415 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco (USTSA 2403.10.2050) | 6,195 | 25,521 | 7,044 | 194,950 | 226,264 |
| Released to Domestic Factories Without Payment of Tax (Included also in above Category) | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118,000 | 0 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cigars - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232,500 | 0 |
| Snuff | 0 | 6 | 0 | 45 | 0 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| On Hand / Close of Business | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 22,461,942,068 | 26,579,230,031 | 23,039,796,759 | | |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Cigars - Small | 49,371,496 | 64,523,870 | 61,933,468 | | |
| Cigars - Large | 524,263,619 | 549,935,697 | 566,099,998 | | |
| Snuff | 3,253,704 | 3,439,172 | 4,121,223 | | |
| Chewing Tobacco | 1,765,660 | 1,001,209 | 1,735,342 | | |
| Pipe Tobacco | 2,121,699 | 2,130,564 | 1,917,951 | | |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 139,733 | 213,850 | 146,868 | | |

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This data is not final and may need to be amended.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
STATISTICAL REPORT - TOBACCO

Report Date:
06-MAR-2014
Report Symbol:
TTB S 5210-12-2013

Reporting Period: December 2013

Page: 1 of 2

(Number of Cigarettes & Cigars - Pounds of Pipe, Chewing Tobacco, Roll-Your-Own & Snuff)

| Manufactured Domestically or Received from Puerto Rico | Current Month | Prior Month | Prior Year Current Month | Current Year Cumulative Year to Date | Prior Year Cumulative Year to Date |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cigarettes - Small | 17,416,812,931 | 21,925,228,681 | 17,335,083,799 | 292,626,353,508 | 304,051,644,284 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 54,810,205 | 88,827,843 | 74,934,402 | 1,114,475,470 | 1,252,011,245 |
| Cigars - Large | 407,022,821 | 616,674,595 | 553,263,516 | 7,779,502,552 | 10,053,382,067 |
| Snuff | 8,328,120 | 9,855,278 | 7,974,597 | 113,897,262 | 109,703,276 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 1,266,911 | 1,999,826 | 1,319,664 | 21,844,429 | 23,697,791 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 2,859,587 | 3,031,281 | 2,665,951 | 38,549,884 | 37,538,865 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 246,196 | 263,695 | 240,620 | 3,547,988 | 4,290,504 |
| Removed Taxable including from Puerto Rico | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 16,896,568,830 | 21,921,748,570 | 18,494,250,256 | 268,088,075,153 | 280,137,703,382 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 42,493,427 | 46,240,334 | 44,552,623 | 610,589,169 | 697,022,891 |
| Cigars - Large <= \$763.222 | 495,940,839 | 665,511,131 | 557,860,034 | 7,765,617,954 | 9,432,766,615 |
| > \$763.222 | 2,063,617 | 1,337,573 | 1,612,102 | 17,386,165 | 17,778,151 |
| Total Large | 498,004,456 | 666,848,704 | 559,472,136 | 7,783,004,119 | 9,450,544,766 |
| Snuff | 8,327,853 | 9,604,516 | 8,224,467 | 112,352,476 | 107,626,111 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 1,575,281 | 1,896,488 | 1,603,728 | 21,944,042 | 23,800,851 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 2,974,021 | 2,944,018 | 2,797,724 | 39,017,640 | 36,453,461 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 262,528 | 295,553 | 276,271 | 3,628,280 | 4,299,397 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Cigarettes | | | | | |
| Small - Export | 2,075,088,800 | 1,226,815,400 | 1,834,545,000 | 20,628,042,380 | 21,209,744,000 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 103,024,800 | 143,928,000 | 166,912,400 | 1,865,380,800 | 2,053,770,000 |
| Use of the U.S. | 1,680,000 | 5,160,000 | 5,964,600 | 29,778,080 | 68,123,400 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 1,262,318 | 1,631,435 | 1,249,041 | 21,304,861 | 23,195,022 |
| Total Small | 2,181,055,918 | 1,377,534,835 | 2,008,671,041 | 22,544,506,121 | 23,354,832,422 |
| Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Cigars | | | | | |
| Small - Export | 39,864,000 | 55,033,200 | 42,670,000 | 593,922,975 | 499,973,957 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,895,360 |
| Use of the U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,120 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 17,852 | 12,690 | 3,951 | 242,401 | 280,737 |
| Total Small | 39,881,852 | 55,045,890 | 42,673,951 | 594,165,376 | 504,156,174 |
| Large - Export | 4,898,850 | 12,743,800 | 9,382,850 | 261,230,590 | 492,734,908 |
| Transfer to Export Warehouses | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 8,000 | 1,294,840 |
| Use of the U.S. | 0 | 0 | 12,400 | 102,000 | 40,400 |
| Personal Consumption/Experimental | 25,835 | 36,211 | 20,729 | 838,124 | 1,318,926 |
| Total Large | 4,924,685 | 12,780,011 | 9,425,979 | 262,176,714 | 495,388,474 |

NOTE: Changes in figures from prior reports could be due to amended reports being filed.
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| | Current Month | Prior Month | Prior Year Current Month | Current Year Cumulative Year to Date | Prior Year Cumulative Year to Date |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Removed Tax Exempt - Smokeless Tobacco | | | | | |
| Snuff - Export & To Export Warehouses | 68,625 | 83,900 | 82,801 | 968,146 | 1,058,791 |
| Other | 2,142 | 918 | 4,388 | 19,836 | 16,531 |
| Chewing Tobacco - Exp. & To Exp. Whs. | 5,793 | 2,450 | 4,767 | 31,920 | 45,432 |
| Other | 116 | 237 | 73 | 3,079 | 3,428 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Pipe Tobacco | | | | | |
| Export and To Export Warehouses | 21,365 | 40,542 | 20,446 | 377,039 | 485,797 |
| Other | 111 | 149 | 140 | 1,011 | 831 |
| Removed Tax Exempt - Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | | | | | |
| Export and To Export Warehouses | 12,082 | 0 | 1,527 | 24,880 | 24,464 |
| Other | 18 | 0 | 5 | 96 | 192 |
| IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | | | | | |
| Cigarettes, Total (USTSA 2402.20.1000, 2402.20.8000, 2402.20.9000) | 679,870,000 | 542,279,000 | 676,195,000 | 7,697,423,000 | 7,348,808,000 |
| Cigars - Small (USTSA 2402.10.3030, 2402.10.8030) | 2,089,000 | 4,195,000 | 5,754,000 | 48,855,000 | 57,193,000 |
| Cigars - Large (USTSA 2402.10.3070, 2402.10.6000) | 287,755,000 | 408,411,000 | 246,755,000 | 4,508,380,000 | 3,325,168,000 |
| (USTSA 2402.10.8050, 2402.10.8080) | 17,609,000 | 18,402,000 | 15,434,000 | 208,043,000 | 2,566,000 |
| Total Large | 305,364,000 | 426,813,000 | 262,189,000 | 4,716,423,000 | 3,586,024,000 |
| Snuff (USTSA 2403.99.2040) | 77,091 | 48,063 | 23,656 | 654,149 | 579,234 |
| Chewing Tobacco (USTSA 2403.99.2030) | 34,119 | 20,805 | 20,668 | 489,659 | 345,143 |
| Pipe Tobacco (USTSA 2403.10.2020, 2403.10.2080) | 275,936 | 260,888 | 232,411 | 3,230,415 | 2,523,189 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco (USTSA 2403.10.2050) | 7,044 | 20,642 | 20,924 | 226,264 | 310,335 |
| Release to Domestic Factories Without Payment of Tax (Included also in above Entered/Withdrawn for Consumption Category) | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54,000 |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Small | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigars - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snuff | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pipe Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Onhand Release of Business | | | | | |
| Cigarettes - Small | 23,038,561,159 | 24,817,811,639 | 21,202,963,192 | | |
| Cigarettes - Large | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Cigars - Small | 61,935,431 | 88,946,532 | 149,391,909 | | |
| Cigars - Large | 666,232,438 | 668,412,203 | 775,542,138 | | |
| Snuff | 3,193,183 | 3,272,346 | 3,016,275 | | |
| Chewing Tobacco | 734,152 | 1,046,777 | 804,270 | | |
| Pipe Tobacco | 1,906,051 | 2,049,295 | 1,610,815 | | |
| Roll-Your-Own Tobacco | 140,858 | 174,668 | 263,242 | | |

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